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June 8, 1918

THE Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL POLITICAL WEEKLY

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CONTINUING the Woman's Journal, founded 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, as a weekly newspaper devoted to winning equal rights and especially to winning equal suffrage for women, and published weekly in Boston, Massachusetts, from 1870 to 1917. Continuing also the Woman Voter, and the National Suffrage News. In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen became the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such tries to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

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VOL. III JUNE 8, 1918 No. 2

PUBLISHED by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

Where Is Your State?

IT was only natural that every suffragist who has been in the least way instrumental in making the *Woman Citizen* circulation drive a success should feel a pardonable pride in the editorial announcement in the magazine last week to the effect that subscription receipts had sextupled in number since the *Woman Citizen* came into existence a year ago upon the merger of three suffrage publications. We were proud—all of us—because it meant that OUR magazine is in a state of healthy growth, which should make it an increasingly important factor in the work of enfranchising all of the women of America.

There is special significance in a subscription list such as ours. Every name on it stands for a person who has an affirmative belief in woman's progress and who is pledging his or her heart to the cause of even greater achievements in the future. Every name on it means that an ardent believer in political freedom for women is keeping herself abreast of these rapidly moving times by taking advantage of the viewpoint offered by her own magazine.

This is one reason why subscription getting for the *Woman Citizen* carries with it a special pleasure for the women out in the field. Getting subscriptions is one way in which every suffragist can contribute to the success of the magazine in which she is an equal partner with thousands of other suffragists. The *Woman Citizen* is still far from its full growth, and there are various plans under way for more mergers, which will increase its strength and make it vastly more valuable.

"I like the sample, so put me down for one year," wrote a person who had purchased a copy at a newsstand. We did it with pleasure, and now we want several thousand more names to put down for one year, and we want them quickly. Our drive is speeding up, but we are impatient, and we want to grow still more rapidly.

Reports that come into our office show that the hot weather has by no means affected the circulation drive adversely. Some of the letters received tell of plans perfected by the writers to do considerable work on behalf of the magazine while spending their vacations at the various resorts. No one has written that she must have a vacation from subscription work, which speaks well for the morale of the chairmen.

Really, when you stop to think it over, isn't 100,000 new subscribers too small a number to have set as the goal for this campaign?

ROSE LAWLESS GEYER,
National Circulation Chairman.

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> A SUBSCRIBER.

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Indiana: Mrs. Jessie Fremont Croan, Anderson
Iowa: Dr. Effie McCollum Jones, Webster City
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Circulation Contest

1. A pledge will constitute an entry.
2. No entries will be accepted after December 1, 1918.
3. Contest closes January 1, 1919.
4. In case of a tie for any one premium, the prize will be awarded to each qualifying contestant.
5. Only actual paid subscriptions will be counted in the awarding of premiums.

First Cash Premium
FIFTY DOLLARS

To the State Association that sends in the highest number over 200 (paid new subscribers). The net price per subscription to the State Association is .70, the .30 to go into the state, county or local treasury, as may be decided by arrangement between the state and its branches.

Second Cash Premium
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the County Association that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the State Association, and would help to swell the state's total.

Third Cash Premium
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the Local Club that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the County Association into the State Association, and thence to the *Woman Citizen*.

Fourth Cash Premium
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the co-operating Subscriber who sends in the highest number over 50. This would be independent of state, county and club circulation activities, would apply to states that do not take up the circulation work in an official way, and would come directly to the *Woman Citizen*. The net price per subscription is $1.00. No discount.

Relative Position of State Leagues in the *Woman Citizen's* Circulation Contest:

May 25th	*June 1*
1. Georgia	1. Georgia
2. South Dakota	2. South Dakota
3. Indiana	3. Indiana
4. Minnesota	4. Minnesota
5. New Jersey, Iowa	5. Iowa
6. Michigan	6. New Jersey
7. Ohio	7. Michigan
8. Virginia	8. New York
9. Missouri	9. Ohio, Missouri
10. New Hampshire	10. Virginia
11. Wisconsin, New York	11. New Hampshire
12. Alabama	12. Wisconsin
13. Massachusetts	13. Alabama
14. Maine	14. Massachusetts
15. Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Maryland	15. Maine, Texas
16. Texas	16. Maryland
17. Connecticut	17. Pennsylvania, Louisiana
18. West Virginia	18. Connecticut
19. Kentucky, North Dakota, South Carolina, Tennessee	19. South Carolina
20. Mississippi, Arkansas, Rhode Island	20. West Virginia
21. Nebraska	21. Kentucky, North Dakota, Tennessee
22. Washington	22. Mississippi, Arkansas, Rhode Island
23. North Carolina	23. Nebraska
24. Vermont	24. Washington
	25. North Carolina
	26. Vermont

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

June 8, 1918

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts — for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

The Advantage of Being Hawaiian

WHILE the National American Woman Suffrage Association's campaign for the Federal Suffrage Amendment is going on unendingly, a flank movement begun under its direction has just been completed whereby the enfranchisement of Hawaiian women is assured.

On the initiative of Representative Raker, of California, the Hawaiian suffrage bill, known as House Bill 4665, was passed by the Lower House under a rules suspension and without a roll call on Monday, June 3.

As the bill passed the Senate last September, the only remaining formality, following the House's action, is the signature of the President, which will probably have been affixed before this is read.

The bill, which was passed by both houses without a dissenting voice, vests in the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii the power to provide that in all elections, authorized to be held by the organic act of the Territory of Hawaii, female citizens possessing the same qualificaitons as male citizens shall be entitled to vote. The bill further provides that the Legislature, if it sees fit, can submit the suffrage question to the voters of the Territory.

As the Hawaiian Legislature has already twice manifested its sentiment on the subject of suffrage by memorializing Congress to urge the passage of the bill, it is taken for granted that the question will be immediately disposed of in Hawaii by legislative action.

If the United States Senate will now get into action on the Federal Suffrage Amendment, it will soon be as well worth while for an American woman to live on the main land as in one of our island possessions.

Question and Answer

"BEHIND that line there, you know the line I mean, that thin line of smoke and ashes and black blood, like a bent black wire over France! Behind that line they're at work, day by day, month after month, building the Empire we never believed. And it's damn near done. It grows bigger and bigger, darker and darker, it covers up the sky—like a nightmare.

"And we can't touch them! They couldn't conceivably hold that line against us—against the whole world—long enough to build their incredible empire behind it. *And they have.*"

This is what the doctor said to Hallett in a short-story, *The Dark Hour*, by Daniel Wilbur Steele, in the May *Atlantic*.

It was the doctor's dark hour, his moment of amazed despondency before the relentless advance of Mitteleuropa, that "vast, self-sufficient, brutal empire laid down across the path of the world." Fierce resentment at its brutality and at its onrush had seized him.

But Hallett, wounded to the point of death, having given youth and life in resistance to bestiality and lust of power, had other eyes.

"Theirs is the kind of Mitteleuropa that's been done before," said he. "We've got a vaster and more incredible empire to build than they. A Mitteleuropa, let us say, of the spirit of man. No, i.o, doctor; it's we that are doing the impossible, holding that thin line. Germany has dreamed a dream. Black as the pit of hell,—yes,—but a dream. They've seen a vision—a red, bloody, damned vision—but a vision. They've got a programme, a rehearsed and abominable programme; and they know what they want and we don't know what we want. . . . Not once since those terrible August days have we got down on our naked knees and prayed for anything more than just to be allowed to wake up and find it isn't so. How can we expect with a desire like that to stand against a positive and a flaming desire?

"We've got to say black or white at last. We've got to answer a question this time with a whole answer.

"The war began so long ago," went on Hallett, "so long before Sarajevo,—before Bismarck and the lot of them were begotten. So many, many years of questions put, and half answers given in return. Questions, questions; questions of a power-loom in the north counties; of a mill hand's lodging; questions of a black man in the Congo; a French cripple in the streets of Zabern; questions of a girl asking for her vote on a Hyde Park rostrum—whole questions half-answered, hungry questions half-fed, mutilated fag-ends of questions piling up and piling up year by year, decade after decade. . . . Listen! There came a time when it wouldn't do; wouldn't do at all. There came a time when the

son of all those questions stood up in the world, final, unequivocal, naked, devouring, saying 'Now you shall answer me. You shall look me squarely in the face at last and you shall look at nothing else; you shall take your hands out of your pockets and your tongues out of your cheeks, and no matter how long, no matter what the blood and anguish of it, you shall answer me now with a whole answer—or perish!'"

"And what's the answer?" the doctor wanted to know. And Hallett, with vision spiritualized by his own supreme surrender to his vision, gave him the answer—an answer that is the very pith and marrow of woman's struggle for political liberty. Not just hers, but hers shared with every group and every class who have had to go forth to fight for a right or justice denied them.

Hallett's answer to the doctor was the same as that of the girl on the Hyde Park rostrum, the same as that of the soldiers of Belgium, the men at Verdun, the men at the Marne. "It will sound funny to you," said Hallett, "because it's a word that's been worn pretty thin by so much careless handling. It's 'Democracy.'"

Democracy, the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government!

It may "sound funny" to the United States Senators at Washington who are obstructing the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, but we again commend the word to their attention.

Shall We Please the Kaiser?

"WHEN England gave suffrage to women, why was the news not allowed to be published in Germany?" said Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, in a recent public address. "Because the growth of democracy inside the German Empire is the enemy that the Kaiser dreads more than he does the armies and navies of the world. But if the U. S. Senate should defeat the Federal Suffrage Amendment, that news would be published in all the papers of Germany. If a pronunciamento could go forth that it should never pass, this would be the most welcome news of all to the Kaiser."

Is there any member of the U. S. Senate who is really hankering just at present to bring joy to the Kaiser's heart?

A. S. B.

Our Legislators

ALL through these anxious days, the great guns firing in France have seemed to be pounding away at our own hearts.

They have been pounding in many lessons. One is the iniquity of the principle upon which both the German government and the American anti-suffragists rely—the doctrine that might makes right. With the echoes of the guns mingle the echoes of the appeal addressed to the Reichstag a few months ago by three great organizations of German women, representing all classes:

"Up to the present time Germany stands in the lowest rank of nations as regards women's rights. During the war the cooperation of the women in public life has unostentatiously grown from year to year until today the number of women engaged in various callings in Germany exceeds the number of men. The work they are doing includes all spheres of male activity. Without them it would no longer be possible to support the economic life of the people. Does not this performance of duty involve the right to share in the building up and extension of the social order? The women protest against this lack of political rights, in virtue both of their work for the community and of their worth as human beings. In the demand for the democratization of German public life, our legislators do not seem even to admit the existence of women."

The women's appeal was turned down with contempt. Do our Senators want to proclaim to the world that in this matter they are of one spirit with the Huns?

A. S. B.

The War on the Children

BY the decision of the Supreme Court that the Federal Child Labor Law is unconstitutional the lines of child protection which have been built up with infinite patience for a generation have been penetrated. It is as if the National Child Labor Committee found itself confronted with a new battle of the Marne, and it will meet it undaunted. The fact that an adverse decision was rendered by a majority of only one member, and that four out of nine Supreme Court Judges found for an adverse verdict is unfortunate for public patience since it will be hard for laymen to believe that another decision might not have had equal constitutional authority.

The main point for consideration is, first of all, that the country can not afford to be without some such check upon the exploitation of children as the Federal bill offered.

"We shall have to study the decision and then frame a new bill which will meet the objections which the court makes," says Professor Samuel M. Lindsay, of Columbia University, vice-chairman of the committee. "It is inconceivable that the 12,000 members of the Child Labor Committee will allow the matter to lapse. There will be a continuation of the campaign for regulation of child labor as soon as we can reorganize our forces."

This means, of course, that now when the country needs undivided devotion to the prosecution of the war, a strong force must be deflected to the retaking of ground once held. For the war makes trebly imperative the protection of the young. And no one for a moment suspects that either the National Committee, or the mothers of the country will have their attention deflected from the imperative needs of the child workers of America.

For America!

THERE is a homely need in American hospitals, especially in the small hospitals of little cities, for nurses. Not Red Cross nurses, but plain everyday nurses at the old task of alleviating human misery. Hundreds of them, thousands of them, are called for. They are wanted in the lower ranks of the profession to shove up to the top the nurses qualified to go to France.

For France wants only the best trained, the graduates, third-year women at least. But if there are not enough first and second year girls, those already equipped will be held back for the civilian needs of the United States.

Many people have not yet awakened to the fact that the circuit-riding doctor is becoming a fact in America as well as in France. Whole counties in the thinly populated sections of the country are reported by the medical profession as being cared for by one man, who chases his automobile up hill and down dale, night and day, to supply the needs of a huge territory.

The shortage in nurses is becoming alarming, and hospital superintendents say there is no relief in sight. So many girls are supporting families from which the bread winner has gone to the front that they cannot afford to give time to an unremunerative nursing job.

Who will care for the civilians?

And who will go on caring for the wounded after they leave the military hospitals?

Red Cross nurses can't do it all. And there is no way to get to be a real Red Cross nurse except by the road of diligence and discipline. The latest requirements for Red Cross nurses made public by the Division on Women's War Work of the Committee on Public Information are: Ability to speak French fluently; age between 25 and 35; good physical condition and willingness to serve wherever they may be placed for one year.

Women with brother, father, husband or son in service will not be taken for France. Neither will those be taken even as nurses' aids who have had only the short courses in Home Care of the Sick and First Aid given by the Red Cross. Women now being sent out as nurses' aids at the request of the Paris office of the Red Cross will not be used in American army hospitals. The intention is to use them in civil work with the French population and the repatriates, and in French hospitals where nurses' aids have been used since the beginning of the war.

Since all undergraduates can, at best, care only for civilians, why not fill up the demands for nursing recruits in the hospitals here and leave shipping space for the best equipped women to go to France? It may not be romantic to take care of measles and adenoids and broken legs in America, but it is terribly necessary to know how to do it as a passport to France?

And the thing that makes a good soldier "out there" is learning how over here.

Omitting Telephone Girls

OMITTING telephone girls is getting to be habit—a seriously bad habit.

A certain suffrage headquarters somewhere in America long cherished in its files a list of gallant deeds done by brave women, the bulk of them telephone girls. This file was open to writers of special articles for magazines, every one of whom was wont to say, "Please omit lists of brave deeds done by telephone girls. They are always risking their lives and there are too many to count."

It begins to look as if telephone girls are expected to risk their lives not only without recognition, but without recompense. Although the women operators recently sent to France with the American Expeditionary Force are being placed within twenty-three miles of the firing line and are subject to all dangers that follow linemen, engineers and other types of Signal Corps workers, yet, because they are rated as civilian employees and have no military status, they do not come under the provisions of the War Risk Insurance Act and are not entitled to any of its benefits.

This was an oversight, of course, one of the many thousand instances of the way men omit to reckon women as people until they see long lines of them swinging into action, when they wake up and say: "By Jove, we forgot all about the women."

According to Mr. Samuel McCune Lindsay, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, the only way that this oversight about the telephone girls can be remedied is by an amendment to the War Risk Insurance Act. Such an amendment is now before Congress, and the War Work Council of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association has recently passed a resolution heartily endorsing it.

This amendment is not limited to caring for one group of women war workers, but is drawn up to include persons "not in the military or naval forces of the United States rendering services auxiliary to the conduct of the war, or about to engage in such services."

A very direct way for women to prove that they are concerned in the welfare of these girls, who are taking the chances of war without the protection afforded to their brothers, is to write and say so to the men in Washington who have this matter in hand. These men are Senator F. M. Simmons, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate and Hon. Thetus Sims, chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House of Representatives.

The Promise of Women Voters

"WE solemnly promise never to disgrace the arms of our country." These are voting women talking now. This is the war oath of the city of Seattle, Washington.

"Never to forsake our comrades in the ranks.

"To fight for the common welfare, alone or with others.

"To leave our country in a better state than we found it.

"To obey the magistrate and the laws and defend them against attack.

"To hold in honor the sacred principles of freedom embodied in the constitution of the United States."

With Their Allies

IT must be a matter of great satisfaction to the opponents of woman suffrage in America to realize that their allies, the Central Powers, are standing stanchly to their anti-suffrage guns. According to current press reports the long and closely fought contest for woman suffrage in Hungary has ended in temporary defeat. The Franchise Committee of the Hungarian Parliament has turned it down by a vote of 11 to 9.

WITHIN THE ORGANIZATION

MRS. A. B. GRIFFITH, OF DALLAS
One of the newly elected vice-presidents of the Dallas Equal Suffrage Association. She has been prominent in club work for a number of years, organized the Junior Red Cross and is actively interested in child welfare.

THE South Dakota Universal Franchise League continues happily to combine suffrage campaign activities and war service work. The League has published a folder, containing The Star Spangled Banner, America and The American's Creed, which they are distributing at patriotic gatherings and conventions.

AMONG the Minnesota women signing the suffrage protest to the Senate was Mrs. A. T. Anderson, who presided over the meeting when the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association was organized in 1881. Although seventy-nine years old, Mrs. Anderson is one of the most ardent of the suffrage war workers, being especially active in Red Cross work.

THE Suffrage Amendment Alliance of Illinois is in readiness to start a ratification drive as soon as the Federal Suffrage Amendment shall have passed the Senate. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, of Evanston, is chairman of the Alliance, Annie Sargent Bemis, vice-chairman; Edith Jordan Hall, secretary, and Georgia A. Keck, treasurer. Mrs. Harold L. Ickes and Miss Ella Abeel have recently been elected to the board to fill two vacancies and the chairmen of new committees are: Mrs. Edward T. Lee, Chicago, Americanization; Mrs. E. F. Ford, Greenfield, Food Production; Mrs. Annette Fitch, Chicago, Thrift; Miss Garetta Busey, Champaign, Food Conservation; Mrs. Mary Onahan Gallery, Chicago, War Relief. Dr. Anna F. Blount is chairman of press work.

THE Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association held a Citizenship Conference the last of May at Hartford. The morning hours were devoted to a study of the government of Connecticut while the other sessions were given to lectures by Charlotte Perkins Gilman on "Constructive Patriotism"; Mary Taylor Blauvelt on "American or German Governmental Ideals," and a third on "The Future of Democracy in Russia," by Prof. C. E. A. Winslow of Yale University. The conference came as a climax to a series of citizenship classes conducted by Mrs. Nancy M. Schoonmaker who, following the conference at Hartford, will go to New London to conduct classes in citizenship and parliamentary law as a member of the faculty of Connecticut College.

RATIFICATION campaigns are already under way in Missouri in anticipation of the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment by the Senate, at an early date. The plan is to perfect a state-wide organization of the women so that the matter of the ratification may be brought to the attention of every man and woman in the state, and through them the legislators will be apprised of the wish of the state for the early ratification.

The Jackson County Federal Suffrage Amendment Campaign Committee, which includes Kansas City, has started an aggressive campaign on behalf of ratification. Mrs. John B. White, as chairman of the committee, is leading the work in Jackson County, assisted by Mrs. George Hoxie Moffat, as vice-chairman, Mrs. John Leighty as corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. F. Binnie as auditor and Mrs. W. B. Messerly as treasurer.

The women are having the close co-operation of a men's advisory board throughout their campaign work.

MORE than 40,000 Arkansas women participated in the state primary held in that state May 28, according to estimates, the exact figures not yet being available. This was the first opportunity Arkansas women have had to take part in a state-wide primary since they were granted primary suffrage. Press and politicians agree that they made a highly creditable showing. Especially was the women's vote a big factor in the nomination of Governor Brough, the women supporting him not alone because of his stand for suffrage, but because his high character made him stand out in high relief as the man for the place.

All efforts to herd the women's vote met with failure. They voted not as a unit but as individuals and according to their convictions.

The Democratic party of Arkansas has given signal recognition of the entry of women into state politics by electing six women to the Democratic Central Committee of Pulaski County. The men who placed the women's names in nomination made it clear that their action was taken not because of any request of the suffragists for political recognition but because of the splendid service women had rendered the state. The women elected to the Pulaski County Committee include Mrs. T. T. Cotnam, Chairman of the Arkansas Equal Suffrage Central Committee; Mrs. Frank W. Gibb, Secretary of the Arkansas Equal Suffrage Central Committee; Mrs. W. P. Hutton, Chairman of Literature for the suffrage association; Miss Josephine Miller, Organizer for the National American Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. R. P. Allen, and Mrs. James Gray.

Marceau
MRS. GEORGE DUNNING, OF PHILADELPHIA
One of the prime movers in the great Philadelphia fête for the benefit of the Women's Oversea Hospitals.

A number of counties have elected women delegates to the Democratic state convention and in many other ways women are receiving marked recognition from the Democratic Party.

The Federal Amendment is also receiving attention in Arkansas. Among the important associations to endorse the Amendment and urge its passage is the Arkansas Bar Association, which, at its session May 31, called upon the Senate to pass the Amendment immediately.

FOUR weeks of service in the field under the supervision of the State Committee on Organization is a part of the curriculum required of all students entering for a course in the suffrage school to be held under the auspices of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association June 25 to 28. By courtesy of Penn College, Oskaloosa, the school will be held in the college buildings and the students lodged in the dormitories. The faculty will include several members of the state board, some members of Penn College faculty and possibly one or more women from out of the state. There will also be special evening lectures by persons of prominence in various fields of endeavor. The state suffrage board is anticipating a large attendance and for that reason are urging early applications from prospective students.

THE New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association sent out a call to its county and local branches throughout the state to attend the Suffrage War Conference held in Newark on June 7. The subjects for consideration, the Soldiers' Club at Wrightstown, the American Women's Oversea Hospitals Unit in France, Child Welfare Work in New Jersey, and Woman Suffrage as a War Measure. A number of prominent speakers were present, the principal one scheduled being Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of both the international and national woman suffrage associations.

Protest Suffrage Delay

CONTINUED evidence that the delay in the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment on the part of the United States Senate is arousing a storm of protest from all sections of the country pours into the headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

One of the states to take action in this matter is Minnesota, practically every women's organization in the state being represented at a protest meeting held recently by the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association. As a result of this session, the Minnesota suffragists have begun a concerted drive to bring together every political, economic, social, business and religious organization of the state in a spirited demand for the immediate passage of the Federal Amendment. This demand will be forwarded to the two Minnesota Senators, Frank B. Kellogg and Knute Nelson, both of whom support the Amendment.

Mississippi suffragists are strenuously engaged in reminding their senators of oft-repeated promises to vote for woman suffrage "when the women want it." They are making it plain that the women do want it, and that they want it at once. In one locality alone, more than 200 new members have been added to the state suffrage body.

Senators Lodge and Weeks of Massachusetts were urged to place themselves "in line with modern civilization" at the recent convention of the Massachusetts suffragists who unanimously endorsed the following:

"Resolved, That we protest against the attitude of the two United States Senators from Massachusetts in opposing the Amendment, and we call upon them to place themselves in line with modern civilization by extending to American women a right that is now enjoyed by women in every other part of the English-speaking world, except in our eastern United States."

The members of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Indianapolis, Indiana, with two exceptions, have signed a resolution urging the passage of the Federal Amendment as an act of justice to the women of the nation. The resolution read:

"We urge the President to put the full power of the Administration behind this Amendment to secure its immediate passage as a war measure to the end that justice may be done to the women of the whole country as soon as possible, and the waste of time and energy made necessary by prolonging this struggle for enfranchisement may cease, and that the principles of democracy for which we are avowedly fighting abroad may be sustained in this country."

GOVERNOR RUFFIN G. PLEASANT of Louisiana in a recent message to the General Assembly of that state sprung a surprise when he included among the more important recommendations one urging the granting of the franchise to the women of Louisiana. This action on the part of the chief executive of one of the most southern of southern states is significant of the advance suffrage has made in the South.

THE Republican Party of Indiana urged the immediate passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment when in convention at Indianapolis on May 28th and 29th. The resolution which was endorsed by the convention body received the unanimous support of the Resolutions Committee. It read:

"The Republican Party of Indiana reaffirms its declaration for equal suffrage; it urges the immediate passage of the Federal Amendment by the United States Senate and its ratification by the state, and commends our Senators and Representatives in Congress for their support for the measure."

Senators New and Watson, who were in attendance at the convention, reaffirmed their intention of voting for the Amendment when it shall come up in the Senate.

The Federal Amendment was given further support by Governor Goodrich in his address to the convention. "The question of equal suffrage has disturbed American politics for the past twenty years," said Governor Goodrich, "and the women of America are insisting that the denial to them of the right of suffrage upon an equal basis with men is contrary to the spirit of our American institutions.

"The solution of this question is a matter for the nation. I believe that the amendment now pending in the Senate of the United States granting equal suffrage to women should be passed and the question submitted to the several states for their consideration.

"The approval of the amendment is an act of tardy justice to American womanhood and a fair and just recognition of the loyalty, devotion and self-sacrifice with which the American women have supported this war in their homes, in the factories, in the great war charities, and on the fighting front, and I heartily approve the action of our Senators and Republican members of Congress in support of the resolution pending in the Senate."

The Democratic State Central Committee of Indiana gave its endorsement to the Federal Amendment some time ago, and though the committee has since been reorganized, a majority of the old members were retained. There is no reason to think the new committee will take a stand other than the one taken by the old committee, according to a statement by Fred Van Nuys, newly appointed chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Indiana and himself in favor of the Federal Amendment.

The Democratic State Convention will be held June 18th and 19th, and the Indiana suffragists have been given every encouragement to believe the convention will endorse the Federal Amendment.

THE following resolution was passed at the annual convention of the Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association, held on May 25th, and was forwarded to U. S. Senator LeBaron B. Colt, to be presented to the Senate and read into the record.

Be it resolved, That the Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association in convention assembled, May 25, 1918, protests against the delay in the passage of the Federal Amendment for Woman Suffrage, and urges the enactment of the bill by the Senate of the United States as an immediate and important war measure, and

Be it also resolved, That the war for democracy, for which we are willingly giving our very best, will be fought in vain, and cannot be accomplished without the extension of the franchise to women; therefore,

Be it further resolved, That the women of Rhode Island, having won Presidential Suffrage, as voters, earnestly beg the members of the Senate of the United States to consider their responsibility in this matter as national and international, and, accordingly, we plead with them to vote in favor of the Federal Amendment for Woman Suffrage to the end that a real democracy may be established in this, our beloved country, at the same time that we are fighting overseas for a world democracy.

AGNES M. JENKS, *President*.
MARY M. ANGELL, *Rec. Sec.*

THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

KNOWN IN THE

65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2 and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Conferring upon Women the Right of Suffrage.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF AMENDMENT

First introduced in the Senate, January 10, 1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.

March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915, yeas 174, nays 204.

January 10, 1918, yeas 274, nays 136.

Victory!

Present Status:

IN THE SENATE:

Reported from Committee

September 13, every member of Committee approving.

On the calendar. Date for vote not fixed.

Oklahoma Press for Suffrage

THE Oklahoma State Press Association convention at the Editors' clubhouse, Medicine Park, May 24 and 25, unanimously passed this resolution:

"Believing that the time has fully come when we should extend to our women of this great state an expression of our fullest confidence in their ability to share with us the privileges and duties of citizenship, be it resolved that we express our belief in woman suffrage and pledge our support to the referendum to be submitted to the voters of Oklahoma at the general election on November 5, 1918."

ONE WAY TO GET HOME AFTER A DAY IN THE FIELD

Times Photo Service

Getting There

GETTING women workers to and from their new war tasks is a problem, and one for which, characteristically, there is no provision whatsoever. Calling upon women to make bricks with an utter inconsequence about straw is too common for comment. Women from Texas to Alaska are running war work committees without an allotted postage stamp. They have canteened without a can. They have conserved, and served themselves with all the means for doing it. They have formed a vast army of women to till the land whose main problem is neither the land nor the women, nor yet the farmer, but transportation.

And to meet this need, there is not one cent. There is only the everlasting ingenuity and resourcefulness of women, their readiness to help, an old Ford car or so, and hard work.

Enter, on wheels, the woman's motor corps.

In communities where Land Army Camps are stationed, have sprung up motor corps divisions, not of smartly uniformed girls, whirling about town in trig little vehicles, but grimily patriotic women who set their alarm clocks for five o'clock in the morning and get up in haste to rush any kind of shabby car bumpety-bump over a country road in order to deposit overalled farmerettes on the farms where they are to do their eight hours of back-breaking toil.

There is no romance about this, nor any glamor, nor any uniform, nor yet any hours of ease. It is hard work a-plenty, and yet there are girls everywhere who belong to such motor divisions. Girls who might be having a good time being chauffed about in touring cars of their own. Regular summer girls, some of them, who never got up early before in their lives except on a bet.

When one of them was called up the other day by a society friend, an answering voice over the telephone came back: "Alice? Oh, Alice isn't here. She's gone in Mrs. Jones' car to get the camp pig."

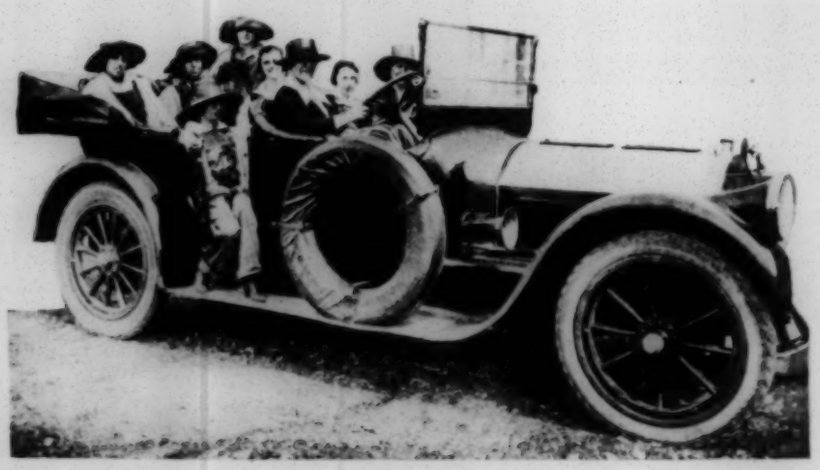
The camp pig?

Alice!

A rising young prima donna!!

HOME, JAME

CAPTAIN BEATRICE MALCOLM TO THE RESCUE. SHE IS SEEING THAT THESE COLLEGE GIRLS ARRIVE AT THE UNION COUNTY FARM CAMP, AT SUMMIT, N. J., ON SCHEDULE TIME



Underwood

The Song of the

BY MARY ELIZABE

The smell of rich earth, plow up-turn'd, the
The starting wheat in its velvet green, the sou
The white-tail'd lark with its liquid note, the
Give me Thy passionate love of these,
Lord, till I die!

The golden grain to the harvest white, the whi
The burning suns in the azure skies, the peewee
The black clouds rent by the lightning pale, the
Give me Thy passionate love of these,
Lord, till I die!

The des'late winds on the browning wastes, the
The bracing air of steely dawns, the yellow leave
The cornfields brown and the bold chipmunks,
Give me Thy passionate love of these,
Lord, till I die!

and Back

Underwood

nd Army

ET PIDGEON

rom soft but persisting skies,
wind that the damp earth dries,
ing buds and the streams afloat,

fall of the firm-bound wheat,
rn-call wild and sweet,
ies whitening every dale,

full weight of the apple trees,
a twinkling breeze,
far triangle of wild-duck honks,

TO such uses do women come when they are serving the country with both hands and all their hearts and borrowed limousines.

In Union County, New Jersey, one can see them any day carrying a placard on their cars—a big white cloth poster, impermeable to rain and dampness, announcing in large letters: "We are working for the Land Army. Are You?"

Because women are resourceful, and will get things done with or without money or tools—witness the uses to which hatpins and hairpins have been put—they have found comfort in this sign-carrying device.

Here, say they, is a way to get publicity that we can't afford to pay for. For the baby welfare campaign, says an originator of this scheme, we can hang signs on our machines, reading: "Weigh your babies every Friday." For food conservation we can plaster the cars with "Use 75 per cent of substitute flours," "A Can in Summer Saves a Dinner in Winter." What a London bus may do in time of peace, a private car may do in time of war.

And this invisible motor corps is bent upon achievement. Endless side lines of usefulness are being carried on by means of it. It is indicative of the intrepidity of women. It is now carrying everything from wounded soldiers to farm camp pigs. And it is mobilized for service all the way up and down by women who gallantly fare forth to do great deeds with small means.

If they cannot fly on the wings of eagles, or at the wheel of a Pierce-Arrow, they will come trundling in on a wheelbarrow or a hand car. The main thing is that they are getting there.

Seeing work to be done.

They are doing it.

Times Photo Service

THEY HAVE DONE A DAY'S WORK AND WOULD BE GLAD TO HAVE A LIFT

COMING 'ROUND THE BEND. THESE GIRLS ARE SERVING AS LUMBER JACKS AND GETTING HOME AS BEST THEY CAN

Central News Photo Service

Notes and Comment

Growing Warmer

AS the weather grows warmer, the inquiries are also growing warmer from women all over the country as to when the U. S. Senate is going to pass the nation-wide amendment for woman suffrage.

We are all hoping for a bumper crop of wheat to help us and our Allies to win the war; but the biggest crop of grain ever harvested will be smaller than the crop of indignation that will be reaped by the ultra conservatives if they persist in obstructing this just measure.

As the weather grows warmer, wise men take off their thick underwear.

As the public demand for any reform grows warmer, it is folly for any man to cling to a kind of mental attire that is suitable only for a Siberian winter of prejudice.

Man Power and Woman Patience

"THE Germans have a serious problem in their man-power, and another in their woman-patience." So says the Boston *Herald*.

The editor meant, no doubt, that both their man power and the patience of their women are in danger of giving out. The patience of their women has long been a danger to them in another sense. For centuries, the over-submission of women has fostered the despotic tendencies of German men; and to a greater or less extent this has been true of the women in almost all countries.

Women are never going to love men less; but some day they will learn that they do not render a real service to their men folk by allowing their own minds to be dwarfed and cramped; just as the Chinese wife must fail of her fullest usefulness to her husband if she allows her feet to be dwarfed and cramped into the unnatural shape that he admires.

All Candidates Were Patriotic

AT their convention the last of May the Massachusetts suffragists elected to the first vice-presidency, the woman who was looked upon as the loyalty candidate par excellence, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird.

The first vice-presidency was the office about which the contest centred, and the election was unusually exciting, because charges of a lack of patriotism had been made against two of the candidates, Mrs. Wenonah Osborne Pinkham and Mrs. Susan W. FitzGerald. Both of them denied the accusation, and the friends of both were indignant over the baseless stories circulated on the subject in the press. Mrs. Pinkham gave out the following statement:

"I believe in the Allied cause, and desire its victory. I honor my flag, and deny the truth of the stories that I have refused to have it displayed. I believe in and warmly support the war aims of President Wilson. I believe in and support the Red Cross, and if elected I will carry out to the best of my ability the war program of the National American Woman Suffrage Association."

Letters praising Mrs. Pinkham and her war work were read from Victor A. Heath, chairman of the Boston Committee of Public Safety, and Major O'Keefe, chairman of its Committee on Co-ordination of Aid Societies.

Mrs. FitzGerald easily disposed of the main charge made against her, viz., that she had opposed the Liberty Loan. She said she believed it would be wise for the government to raise more money by taxation and less by borrowing, but, as Congress had decided in favor of the present method, she had advocated the buying of Liberty Bonds, and her husband had bought all the Liberty Bonds they could afford.

The charges were fully threshed out in convention. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who was present, said that she had listened attentively to all the accusations brought against both candidates, and had heard nothing that would carry a pin's weight as evidence. The Association thereupon passed a resolution declaring its absolute faith in the loyalty of both Mrs. Pinkham and Mrs. FitzGerald.

Mrs. Bird's election followed and meets with general approval. Both Mrs. Pinkham and Mrs. FitzGerald declared themselves satisfied. Mrs. Bird has been prominent in patriotic work. Miss Blackwell was re-elected president unanimously.

The annual convention closed with a huge patriotic meeting at the Boston Opera House. It was crowded from floor to ceiling and multitudes were turned away. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, chairman of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense, was introduced by Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, and the stirring patriotic addresses made by her and by Mrs. Catt, with the warm response of the audience, left no doubt as to the sentiments of the great gathering.

Men Can Knit Too

EVERY now and then the suggestion is made that men as well as women should knit for the soldiers, during their spare moments. Such a thing would not be without precedent.

Years ago the Hon. Samuel J. Barrows, National Prison Commissioner, was a famous knitter. He was a highly versatile man. He had been considered the best short-hand reporter in New York. When he went out with Gen. Custer against the Indians, he mastered horses that no one else could ride. He could row and swim and fish, cut down trees and build a cabin, preach sermons and write poems, speak strange languages and play many kinds of games. Among his other accomplishments, he was an expert knitter, and could do beautiful fancy work. On one of his many trips to Europe, to study prisons or transact some other large and important business, he had to wait at a railroad station. He sat down and pulled out some dainty knitting, probably meant as a gift for some friend's baby, and proceeded to work at it to while away the time. A circle of foreigners gathered around and stared in amazement at the tall American engaged in this unusual work; but he was as calm and imperturbable as a June morning.

It would be a real boon to many men to learn to knit. Mr. Barrows had a friend, a school principal, who had reached the age limit and retired. The old man pined for occupation, and was in danger of sinking into melancholia. Mr. Barrows taught him to knit; and he became an expert in the art. He made all sorts of knitted garments as gifts for his friends, and he learned new patterns and stitches, and taught them to his women acquaintances, who flocked to him to learn. The amusement and interest changed the whole color of his life.

How often do we see men feeling awkward and unhappy at some social function, because they do not know what to do with their hands. In Edward Eggleston's delightful book, "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," a sturdy young countryman fails for a long time in his struggles to propose to the girl of his choice because he is so miserably conscious of his hands and feet. The difficulty is not solved till he takes her for a sleigh-ride. Then, with his hands occupied with the reins, and his feet hidden under the robe, he manages to stammer out a half proposal, which she generously takes as a whole one, and accepts.

Thousands of women have experienced the restful influence of knitting. Why should not the tired business man try it?

A. S. B.

Armenian Poems

RENDERED into English verse by Alice Stone Blackwell. For sale for the benefit of the Armenian Relief Fund, by Edward H. Chandler, 3 Joy St., Boston, Mass., Price $1.00.

"THESE poems are truly Oriental in the fire of their passion and the splendor of their imagery. We can better understand the Song of Solomon after reading such verses as these."—Christian Work.

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THE CHARLTON COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York

If Your Babies Were Gassed

By June Richardson Lucas
Of the American Red Cross Children's Bureau

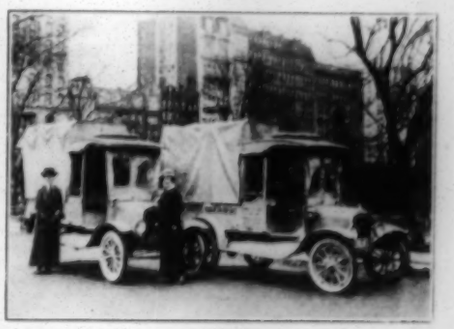
THE situation of the women and children close to the lines at such a place as Toul presents a tragic picture. The people of these small villages, which have been bombarded and gassed, naturally cling to the localities they know and love. In one village, which had suffered almost complete annihilation from bombardment and in which only a dozen adults were living out of a population of four or five hundred, the people had crept back, and, with the help of the soldiers quartered there, had restored in a crude way their little church. The constant danger in which the civil population finds itself makes it difficult to expect much normality from them. To draw them to safer places and to get them interested in work that seems to have some future to it, some permanency, is the splendid work of Prefet Mirman, of the District of Meurthe-et-Moselle.

On July 26, 1917, a telegram came to the American Fund for French Wounded from Prefet Mirman saying that 350 children had suddenly been put into his care and that they had nothing but a temporary shelter in some old barracks at Toul, and his need for assistance in the care of them was acute. Mrs. Isabel Lathrop, to whom the telegram had been sent, brought it at once to Major Murphy, who felt that the Red Cross must help in such a situation. In a few hours, eight workers were on their way to Toul—a doctor, nurse, two aids, a bacteriologist, an administrative director, and two women to take charge of the bedding, clothing and food. A camionette, loaded with milk and clothing, started at the same time. The workers arrived at Toul that night. They found the 350 children herded together in an old barrack, dirty and practically unfurnished, and with no sanitary appliances or toilet arrangements. The sick children were crowded in with the well ones; skin diseases were prevalent and vermin abounded. It was a sorry sight. Those children, 21 of them under one year of age, and the rest between one and eight years, had been gathered in Toul because the Germans were using bombs of asphyxiating gas in the villages back of the lines. The adults can wear the gas masks, but the little children do not use them successfully, and therefore must be moved to places of safety. The military authorities try to remove all the children under eight years of age.

THE Red Cross workers set to work at the task of getting new barracks clean, and the children ready for transfer.

From then, until August 13th, when the Children's Bureau, under Dr. William Palmer Lucas, was established in the Department of Civil Affairs, the work at Toul went steadily on. Prefet Mirman fathered it all in his effective way, the French Government supplied more than it had agreed to: a purchasing agent, a storekeeper, three school teachers, and a French secretary, required by the French Government. The need for an infirmary being urgent, the government supplied beds, mattresses, tables, cupboards, pitchers, basins, stoves, etc., for a ten-bed infirmary, and also helped to establish a diet kitchen with full cooking equipment, special milk for babies, and one milking goat. Some lumber was brought to the grounds and other material to build swings and see-saws for the children's recreations. A trip was taken over the district; Nancy was visited; the area of the gas danger made it utterly impracticable to return children to their homes. Pompey, with its thousands of children living in caves on account of the nightly bomb attacks, wanted medical attention for the children. In fact, the whole district showed the greatest need of a good beginning at Toul, a real children's center, both medically and in the social welfare work needed in such circumstances. A real hospital for children in connection with the dispensary at Luxembourg, with a staff large enough to permit medical care and supervision over the whole district by sending the doctors to different towns to hold weekly or bi-weekly clinics and bringing back to the hospital at Toul the cases needing hospital care, was the plan which Prefet Mirman outlined to the Red Cross. Dr. Lucas decided upon the adoption of the plan immediately. This hospital is known as the American Fund for French Wounded Hospital for Children. It operates throughout the entire district of Meurthe-et-Moselle and includes dispensaries and visiting services, diet kitchens and schools.

AT Nancy the refugee girls are taught sewing and designing of garments. Each girl makes small models of different outfits, such as trousseaux and layettes, and these are mounted in folders with the patterns and dimensions and instructions, so as to be taken back to their villages later. The old men and boys are taught carpentry. All the furniture made is used at once in the Asile or stored away to be taken home to their beloved villages when the war is over. In this way, the great Prefet seeks to give the poor people of his district a new hold upon life, by giving them the feeling that in spite of all the destruction around them, in spite of the vanishing of all they had, they can still accumulate possessions and not sit, empty-handed, in the wake of fire and shell. So the work in the district of Muerthe-et-Moselle offers much hope. If the American Red Cross can keep the health of the children good and thereby reassure the grown-ups that their children—all they have left—are well cared for, new life will quickly develop where the old has been blotted out.



Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, at right, with two of the Food Lorries that belong to the chain of motor units she has organized to send to France to carry food to the wounded men before they reach the hospitals.

THE BEST OF VOTE MAKERS

Woman's Sphere in Germany

THE German Metal Workers Trade Union has recently issued a memorandum on women in German ammunition plants, which is published in the *Ironmonger*. Their number has been raised from under 250 before the war to almost 6,000. The conditions reported are appalling.

Women are employed in all kinds of work, regardless of their physical fitness. Instances of superhuman efforts demanded of women, which have frequently resulted in serious physical injury, are frequent lifting of shrapnel shells weighing about 60 pounds, without assistance of any kind, and lifting of projectiles weighing twenty to seventy-five pounds from floor to breast level. For three marks a day a woman must perform this exhausting task from seventy to one hundred times and even more. Of a steel works in Upper Silesia it is reported: "Women and girls look like walking columns of dust—lavatories are frequently not provided; the women in the foundries are hollow-eyed and with eyes deeply sunken; their expression is pathetic; all joy in life is lost." For the exhausting work of boiler scaling men are paid extra, but women are not. In the Krupp works at Duisburg and Essen there is neither ventilation nor suction apparatus. The workers themselves have to fix the bolts, a dangerous operation for a woman. The working hours, already long, are further lengthened by night and Sunday work. Where the forty-eight-hour week is in force, as in Berlin, overtime and Sunday work leave little leisure. Over forty per cent of all the women employed have a twelve-hour day and less than four per cent work as short a time as ten hours. The longest working week is in the government small arms factory in Danzig, with seventy-eight hours. In one plant at Dresden girls have repeatedly worked from 7 a.m. till 11 p.m., with an interval of one hour, and in another at Leipzig some women worked through the whole of Saturday until 2 or 4 a.m. on Sunday—sixteen or eighteen hours in one shift.

Helping the Hospitals

Official Information re Women's Oversea Hospitals

WHEN the call came to the suffragists all over the country from the National American Woman Suffrage Association to support its "war baby," the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A., Brooklyn suffragists almost immediately opened up a workshop of their own to supply needed articles for the first unit sent to France. The workshop is a part of the war work of the Brooklyn Borough Woman Suffrage Party whose chairman is Mrs. E. Edward Dreier. It was wonderfully equipped with machines and raw materials by Mrs. George Notman, and the workers have already supplied gauze compresses, strips, assorted dressings, triangular bandages, amounting to thousands of pieces—besides babies' clothes and hip length bed packets. After the unit reached France, and Brooklyn women heard that bedding was needed, they packed and sent a linen chest with sheets and pillow cases.

Out of a big check collected by Miss Garrison the Brooklyn suffragists have also purchased a gross of adhesive plaster, a supply of surgical needles and surgical shears; 24 packages of sterile catgut; hypodermic outfits; concentrated foods, and $46 of rubber sheeting.

THE Equinox Branch of the Surgical Dressing Association, also in Brooklyn, headed by Mrs. George Orris, a friend of Mrs. Armstrong, one of the nurses' aids who went out in the first unit, has made a splendid donation of comfort pads, compresses, and soldiers' knitted goods which have been shipped from time to time whenever there was a bit of spare space in the boxes sent to the front.

In every case of goods sent across care has been taken to select the purchase according to the most acute needs specified in messages from the other side. The latest cabled request was for two bolts of mosquito netting, which, through the courtesy of a member of the Women's Apparel Unit Committee—the latest unit of the Women's Oversea Hospitals—it was possible to procure quickly and at the best possible price.

CURIOUS and many are the needs in France. Concentrated foods are in great demand and a late request is for paper napkins. Mrs. George W. Bacon of the supply committee says that she has been able to cover almost every special need by means of some designated check, so as not to draw upon the general funds.

She is only waiting for further instructions from the other side before laying out a systematic schedule of supplies for the guidance of the friends of the hospitals over here. But of the innumerable private gifts already sent almost everything has been of admirable usefulness, and has been sent on its way as soon as possible.

Brooklyn suffragists under Mrs. Notman have recently found that the nurses and aids are in need of aprons, and they are now making nursing aprons. These were furnished originally by the nurses and aids themselves; but they have neither time nor opportunity in the rush of work at the front to replace those which are used up.

On hearing that Dr. Emmet Holt's "Care and Feeding of Children" was in demand Dr. Holt himself sent six copies to the unit with his compliments.

ANOTHER friend of the hospitals was found in Mrs. Edward C. Moen, of New York City, who has presented the refugee unit with an assortment of French layettes copied after the genuine French peasant's ideas. All the pieces are made by hand and the outfit contains odd little peasant types of baby garments known only to those who, like Mrs. Moen, have lived a long time in France. A small piece of French money is tucked away in each layette. Formerly Mrs. Moen sent these layettes through Madame Poincare, a personal friend of her own. With such cordial, unexpected gifts are the needs of the unit being met. Mrs. Bacon says that if personal gifts of this sort are sent to her care of the Woman's Infirmary, Fifteenth street and Livingston place, she will get them on to France as space in the ships makes it possible to forward them.

But without doubt the greatest of all calls is that for women doctors.

Women doctors for active service in the National American Woman Suffrage Association's hospital units in France are in demand. Two units are now in effective operation, and a nose and throat surgeon for Labouheyre has been cabled for. Other women doctors are wanted to complete the personnel of both units. Applications sent to the National American Woman Suffragé Association headquarters for the hospitals, 171 Madison avenue, New York City, will receive immediate attention.

The Temperance Orator's Blunder

By Harriet Lamb Hyde

I SAT the other day in a Church Auditorium, in a town in which women have no vote, even in the municipal elections. I was one of one hundred women plus. There were seventeen men present by actual count. The occasion was a temperance meeting in the "Dry Campaign" and the special topic, subject, and motto was: DON'T WASTE YOUR VOTE. A very timely warning to the privileged voter.

Every woman present, I believe, felt keenly the tremendous importance of that distinct note of warning, but I am certain that she also felt the ridiculousness of the situation; for the voters whom the speaker addressed were not present. It was almost a gruesome fact, hardly believable, that a man would allow himself to imagine that unenfranchised women are voters. He knows better, but he does not know that he knows better, and therefore his knowledge fails to advance either temperance or suffrage!

I believe that this is the average attitude of mind of the usual public speaker on modern problems in this and other states where women are denied the ballot. On the other hand, let us not forget, and we do not, the great and good men to whom the cause of suffrage is as their right arm. This modern reformer does not ignore us as women, for we are usually his inspiration and often the bulk of his audience.

To be sure there are large mass meetings of men these days of white heat interest in temperance; but there are other gatherings also, open to both men and women, and here the latter appear in no small numbers. I think they come for the reason that they *cannot* stay away. Their very life and happiness are in the balance at this time of decision for or against the saloon. It is the crisis in the history of thousands of homes.

NOW the style of exhortation on the part of this temperance friend on this occasion was something like this: "Don't forget to register. Let nothing keep you from the polls. Your opinion won't sway things unless you express it by a clean-cut vote." It was splendid counsel, which if unheeded could prove itself a powerful enemy in our loved temperance cause. It could defeat any Goliath; but it was wasted, for the present at least, when flung to the voteless women of the town of B——.

What can be said of this "make-believe" attitude of mind of the usual speakers toward unenfranchised women? Surely it is an interesting study in psychology. Custom and tradition have ranked women as non-voters, while fetters of indifference have held men's minds in their mighty grip, until they are unable to think straight or bravely face the facts. Rather they just "make-believe" that women have the ballot. It is queer, is it not? and the queerest part of it is this: that any man as well as any woman can submit to a condition so ludicrous and contradictory.

IN this wonderful day, when the subject of suffrage is not dangerously unpopular in any state or section of the national life, a larger frankness and deeper sincerity must come in public speech concerning it. That note of freedom is sometimes heard; and yet the average platform speaker is lame and halt and blind and obtuse; for even incidentally, if he but guessed it, he could edify and delight his hearers by his attitude toward woman's greater liberty in the affairs of state. Instead of "make-believe," he might well look us friendly women in the face and say these kindly honest things, and true things, of those better days so sure to come, and so soon to come, when the cause of suffrage as well as of temperance will be a glorious triumph. Such words would brighten his speech and they would brighten also the spirit of thousands of women listening and waiting and working these long, long years until their hour should strike the number twelve.

Your Vote for Democracy and Efficiency

By Mary Sumner Boyd

For the live material in this and the three preceding articles in this series credit is due to Equity Magazine, 1520 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, "a quarterly review devoted to improved processes of self-government," which ought to be in the hands of every conscientious and intelligent woman voter.)

IN preceding articles on state and local governments the attempt has been made, not to advocate reforms, but simply to state facts. Nevertheless, the description of the Twentieth Century City must have made it clear that very practical criticism of governmental forms exists; that this criticism has had practical results in some cities, and the new forms of city government which have resulted have on the whole worked better than the old. The improvement has been, on the one hand, in the efficiency of government; on the other, in the greater dependence of government officials on the electorate.

In the beginning of this century there had been no practical experiments in new governmental forms. Some twenty years later between three and four hundred cities had made successful experiments, and thereby increased their efficiency and democracy. What was true of the cities in 1900 is true of the other local governments, county and state, in 1918; change and improvement lies in the future.

The county has been called the "dark continent"* of American government. Los Angeles County, California, alone has replaced the old government of three parts by the commission. The traditional form of county government has hardly been touched regardless of what new local units grew up and encroached on the county's functions. In New England its officials have continued though township development has made them of little importance.

NOWHERE is the overlapping of officials more noticeable, confusing and wasteful than in the great city—counties, where the voter has had to elect and pay for a full set of county officials whom the city has made either entirely unnecessary, or to whom it has left so few functions that their number could have been cut down, or their work taken over by city functionaries. New York City completely covers five counties. New York voters elect, besides 93 city officials, 95 supernumerary county officials. The case of Chicago has already been referred to. Chicago voters elect all told no less than 383 national, state, county and city officers, of whom 251 belong to the overlapping city and county governments.

There are two serious criticisms of a system like this. One is its enormous and useless expense. A well worked out plan which has been under consideration for consolidating the governments of Cook County and Chicago will save that city, if it is put into effect, about three and one quarter million dollars a year. The other criticism is that democracy is only a theory when the voter is called upon to accomplish the impossible task of deciding on the fitness of so many officials. "The long ballot," says one authority, "delivers the voter into the hands of the politicians, who patch up a slate for him."

Only a handful of cities have abolished county government. San Francisco has taken steps toward shortening the county-city ballot by making its board of county supervisors and its city government one.

Alameda County (California) has proposed a plan which by giving health, police and the like functions exclusively to the county, and streets, public works and the like to the 11 municipalities within its boundaries would cut the combined ballot from 24 to 8 officials.

The cutting out of superfluous county officials and county functions would be one step toward improved county government. Another would be giving the county a certain degree of Home Rule in the carrying on of its necessary functions. Only in Michigan and in a few California counties is the county allowed any scope in making its own ordinances or in framing its own charter without running to a legislature remote from its particular problems in order to carry through the smallest detail of legislation. We have already noted a like handicap in many cities.

FOR the improvement of state government the short ballot with its attendant increased power of appointment by the governor, and his direct responsibility to the people, is one main need. The governor was originally appointed by the legislature but the movement toward democracy of a later generation changed the method of appointment to election by the people, and the last fifty years or so have been characterized by a great increase in the governor's power.

Nevertheless, as we saw in the chapter on the state, though chief executive, he is not the sole responsible executive in the state. Every state has a list of six or a dozen other executives—secretary of state, treasurer, etc., who are responsible only to the electors, and these electors are burdened with too many elections to choose wisely.

"What is needed in government," says one authority, "is the definite assumption of responsibility by some one who is visible to the eye and can be got at." This is as good a definition as any of the short ballot—"some one official visible to the eye" instead of a crowd, any member of which from their very multitude can escape detection by the voters.

In the governors' messages to the 1917 legislatures the need for greater power and greater responsibility by the chief executive was expressed more than once. Said the Governor of West Virginia, for example, "We never shall have efficient government so long as seven independent officials carry on the West Virginia government with no central control or responsibility."

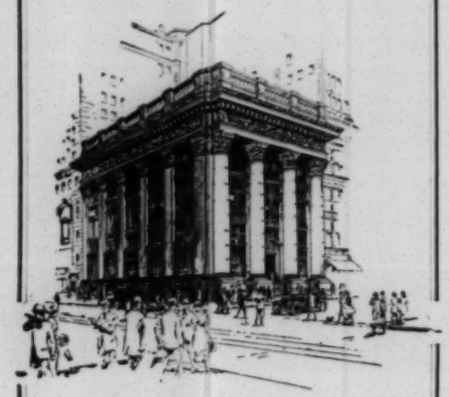
So many other suggestions for improving state government were made in these messages that the *New Republic* expressed itself as confident that "we are about to enter an area of reconstruction and reform comparable to that through which the municipalities have passed since 1900." Certain it is that the governor's messages were expressive of a general movement that has actually begun, for in 1917, Illinois passed a Civil Administration Code which, while leaving the state elective officers—nothing but constitutional amendment can remove them and the present Illinois constitution is practically unamendable—provided a cabinet system of government with the governor directly responsible for the appointment of ten department officials and their subordinates. This is a step toward centralizing power and responsibility. Other changes which should give us governors better fitted to exercise wide responsibility are a longer term and a higher average of salary.

THE governors' messages of 1917 made other suggestions than those touching the governors' power. The governor of New Jersey wanted a state manager, and others wanted changes in the legislature. The business manager and commission have worked well in the cities, but the city's main function is business; the state's, as we have seen, is legislation, and authorities doubt whether the same system would work as well. At any rate we have no experience to speak from. Kansas has a business manager for all its state institutions, but this is after all only a small part of the government, so her experience does not teach us much.

As to changes needed in state legislatures, it is strongly felt that the two chamber (bicameral) legislature, and the three part government, is often an obstruction but not a safeguard; that the "checks and balances" provided by this form of government have been so used that, as one writer expresses it, "the grafters get the checks and the public pays the balances." The two chambers serve as a means by which politicians can kill good bills in one house if not in the other, and the three part government as a means of shifting responsibility.

WHATEVER the final form state legislatures take, what is wanted to start with in our legislatures is less legislators; long terms and good pay to raise their standard and get more experienced service from them; long sessions so that legislators shall give their full time to the service of the state; less laws and better considered. Whatever executive officers may be left off the ballot, all legislators should be on the ballot, because legislation is the foundation of government and legislators should be democratically chosen and subject to the recall. Besides this, the people should have legislative power through the initiative and referendum. Already a beginning has been made in this form of direct government by the people; twenty-one states had in May, 1918, added some form of statewide initiative referendum and recall amendment to their constitutions, and twenty-two had such laws applying to city ordinances. Delaware, Indiana, Rhode Island and Vermont were the only states which had taken no steps toward direct democracy.

* H. S. Gilbertson.



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Democratic Ideals

A SKETCH OF CLARA BEWICK COLBY

By Olympia Brown

Woman's Suffrage is now so nearly an accomplished fact that people are realizing the value of the work that has been done in its behalf and are reading the lives of those who have worked for woman's emancipation with renewed interest. Mrs. Colby was one of the most loyal and faithful of the early workers. The story of her life is most interesting.

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Miss Carrie Stebbins, 941 Lake Avenue, Racine, Wisconsin

Correspondence

The Zone Law

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

Would the *Woman Citizen* kindly advise Mr. L. D. Beckwith of Atascadero (somewhere in) California, that no sectionalism is involved in the fact that citizens of all other states pay a higher price for the delicious oranges, cherries, peaches and other incomparable fruits of California, in proportion to the distance they live from the orchards. This is likewise true with respect to coal in the mines, lumber at the native mills, cattle and sheep on the ranches, automobiles at the factories, fish and oysters in the streams, the early vegetables, strawberries and grape fruit of Florida, the market prices of commercial centers, and in fact everything that we daily use and enjoy. It costs the people of Texas, California and Montana more than it does the people of Virginia and Maryland to see and revel in the resources of our Congressional Library, our Smithsonian Institute, our Corcoran Art Gallery, our National Museum, our National Zoological Park, our Pan-American Building, our Botanic Gardens and the numerous other educational opportunities in Washington. But the people of Florida, Texas, California, Oregon and Maine all enjoy certain benefits peculiar only to their own localities, naturally existing because of the necessary cost of transportation.

Every protest against the postal zone system is an argument in favor of advertising matter displacing reading matter in all periodicals, and at the same time making the people of the United States pay the expense of carrying and distributing advertising matter. As said before the zone law increases only nominally the postage on reading matter. For instance, from New York to El Paso, about 2,500 miles, it merely increases the postage on reading matter from 1 cent to 1¼ cents per pound. The increase is on advertising, viz.: from 1 cent to 3¼ cents per pound, from New York to El Paso. To illustrate: The *Woman Citizen* under the old law can send 5 copies from New York to El Paso for 1 cent. Now under the zone law, if it contained all reading matter, it could send 5 copies from New York to El Paso for 1¼ cents or only an increase of postage of 1-20 of a cent per copy, and it can have half of its issue advertising matter, and still send 5 copies to El Paso for only 2¼ cents, or less than ½ cent per copy. It is the publishers who make the profits on advertising. Should they or the people pay the postage for transporting this advertising?

Even under the present zone law, our Government will still lose over $50,000,000 every year in transporting this second-class mail matter. THOMAS L. BLANTON.

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Equal Justice After the War

THE following is from the letter of a London woman teacher, written February 19. The consolation is that since the plan was laid out women have received an effective weapon with which to fight its injustices.—ED.

"I know you will be deeply interested in a big fight we are having to put up at present in the Teaching Service in London. I suppose you have read about the big grant which the new president of the Board of Education has made to local authorities. Its purpose is to help to build up education after the war, and one of his main requests was that a substantial part of this money should go to the betterment of teachers' salaries.

"The London County Council have put before us for acceptance a scheme of salaries, and some of its iniquities are as follows: From a difference of only £1 between increments for men and women, and £50 in maxima, we have now £3 difference in increment, and £90 difference in maximum. As you know, I advocate equal pay, but I did not reckon on the differentiation being actually greater under the new scheme than under the old. Then a certain class of headmistresses, called Grade II, have a maximum below that of an assistant master. So that a headmistress may be getting less than an assistant master in her own school. The men are going to accept the scheme at conference tomorrow. I am one of the members of the conference, and you can bet I feel pretty sick at having to accept this scheme, for we are outnumbered by the men. Here's a good joke, however. The National Federation of Women Teachers has managed to secure the large hall at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon street, for a protest meeting at 10 o'clock, Saturday. Conference meets at 10 o'clock, Saturday, in the Library of the Memorial Hall. So, I doubt if the conference members will be able to hear themselves speak as the *Large Hall* is *above* the Library. The situation is fine. I am not going to the conference. I am going to the protest meeting. I wonder what will come of the whole business? Of course the London County Council are exploiting the women because they think they can get cheap women labor—More anon!"

The Spirit of '76

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

In "Women in the Making of America," by H. Addington Bruce, I find this quotation from a Philadelphia woman to a British officer with whom she was well acquainted: "I will tell you what I have done. My only brother I have sent to the camp with my prayers and blessings. I am confident he will behave with honor, and had I twenty sons and brothers they should go. I have retrenched every superfluous expense in my table and my family. Tea have I not drank since the battle of Lexington. And, what I never did before, I have learned to knit and am now making stockings of American wool. And this way do I throw in my mite to the public good. I know this, that as free I can die but once and as a slave I shall not be worthy of life. I have the pleasure to assure you that these are the sentiments of all my sister Americans. They have sacrificed assemblies, parties of pleasure, tea drinking and finery to that great spirit of sacrifice that actuates all degrees of people throughout this extensive continent."

ELIZABETH UPHAM YATES.

Hon. President, Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association.

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Children's Full Fashioned White Mercerized Cotton Sox, pair **40c,** 6 pairs **1.95**

Correspondence

A Challenge

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

In your recent issue of May 11, 1918, there is an article occurring boldly under the title of "Seeds of Dynamite," signed by "A. S. B." It begins with the highly erroneous statement that:—"Republics are less inclined than monarchies to make wars of aggression." Evidently the writer, A. S. B., has never studied history, especially Roman and French history, because the above statement is positively false and should be corrected in your next issue.

Kansas City, Mo. JANE BARTON.

Advises Us to Discontinue

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

For a long time, now, I have been greatly exercised over the growth of the woman suffrage movement. At first it was small, hardly bigger than a mouse; but like a mouse it was alarming, for it gave promise of quite unexpected possibilities. Of late it has suddenly become as big as a mountain, and much as I shrink from publicity, I feel it my duty to write you, using all my eloquence in urging you to discontinue editing and printing your paper the *Woman Citizen*. Its effect on public opinion has been great, and is clearly growing. Already New York state has gone over, causing chagrin to the best people everywhere, and I hold that you are largely responsible.

Of course I can understand how delightfully pleasant it must be to have the free use of the editorial "we"; to evolve and marshal from the inner depths of your sanctum sanctorum ideas for other women (men don't read your paper) to read and talk about. Do you realize how far-reaching woman's influence is? Are you aware how determined some of us are that politics shall never enter the home?

Have you not yet learned that political questions are never settled, never meant to be settled but were organized to keep two opposing parties in office at the same time? Then, there are other cogent reasons why you should discontinue your paper.

If you are unreasonably unwilling to stop your paper altogether, I would suggest that you turn it into an organ for something worth while, something that will not create dissensions, such as an organ for the promotion of extracting sunshine out of cucumbers. Sunshine comes within the sphere of women, and you might keep a standing column under the headline "Cucumbers" giving in it a series of lectures on domestic economy.

Surely this is no time for women to be clamoring for the vote. Look at Russia.

There is a great public meeting of suffragists now being held in Boston, and I notice the Press is reporting their speeches respectfully, without the least attempt to ridicule or to be funny and smart, as was the earlier custom. It is this change that causes one so much alarm. Moreover, state after state in the West, anxious for sensation, and to show superiority to the East has allowed women the vote. This, too, must be stopped, for there are women who do not want to vote; women who do not know how to vote; and women whose votes would turn some politicians out of office.

You might as ruthlessly take away a man's pipe, or his cups as to take away his office, especially if he be a Senator, who has held it a long time.

What do women know about the Interests? It takes politicians of long experience to understand all the ramifications of politics. They would have us remain too sweet and pure to attend caucuses and conventions, where the best interests of the Interests are looked after.

I do hope you'll be kind enough to print this so I can show it to my neighbors.

Boston, Mass. URSULA CLARK.

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Openings for Women

CATO SELLS, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has appointed Miss Florence Etheridge, of Miami, Oklahoma, Probate Attorney, with headquarters at Vinita. Her appointment is in line with Commissioner Sells' policy of appointing women to responsible positions in the Indian Service.

Duties of probate attorneys involve the protection of the property of minors and incompetent Indians and the prosecution of wrongdoers in the same connection.

Miss Etheridge was for several years employed in the Probate Division of the Indian Office at Washington, where she demonstrated unusual ability as a lawyer. She is Vice-President of the National Federation of Federal Employees, and made a vigorous fight before Congress to prevent the passage of the Borland Amendment.

Miss Etheridge is a member of the law firm of Swanson and Etheridge, of Miami.

WOMEN voters may have something to say this year about such family incomes as these, deemed adequate in 1917 by the Board of Child Welfare of the City of New York which administers the City Widows' Pension Fund.

"A study of fifty widows receiving the allowance, says the annual report of the Board," the cases being taken at random, show a total income of $2,704.06 a month for fifty families. Of this $1,448.48 is contributed by the Board of Child Welfare in the form of allowances, or 54 per cent.

"Seven hundred and ninety-nine dollars and forty-five cents a month was secured through other sources, principally the earnings of older children. This amounted to 30 per cent.

"Four hundred and fifty-six dollars and thirteen cents was earned by the mothers, which is 16 per cent.

"The average income per month of the fifty families is $54.08 (size of families three to nine)."

A MOVEMENT to fix the minimum wage for women and minors at $13.30 a week has been launched in Milwaukee and Madison according to reports. The plan is said to have the backing of the Consumers' League of Wisconsin, the Central Council of Social Agencies in Milwaukee and the Wisconsin Federation of Labor. A hearing before the state industrial commission will be held at Milwaukee at an early date. In 1914 it was established by investigators that $9.50 was a living wage, and using this as a basis a second investigation was made in Milwaukee, the investigators reporting a 40 per cent increase in costs since 1914. It was further reported that 92 per cent of the women working in Milwaukee are getting under $13.

WHEN the Provost Marshal and his staff of officers are too busy to remember all of the thousands of rules that govern the draft regulations they turn to a woman, "Major Billy" Welborn, and the correct information is forthcoming. "Major Billy" is not a real-for-sure major, but a clever young woman from the South who was christened Wilhelmina, her title being conferred as a recognition of her ability. This "Major" with the fluffy hair and bright eyes is said to be the best authority on the draft laws in Washington.

IN spite of apartment hotels, in spite of mechanical improvements that make housekeeping easy, the *Journal of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae* does not believe that the profession of the housewife is a thing of the past. In a recent issue, Jessie Stevens Hickok analyzes the economic value of the woman partner's work. She believes that her work must have seven main essentials:

1. She must be a good purchasing agent.
2. She must be a producer of finished products from raw material in food, clothing and cleanliness.
3. She must know how to conserve family health.
4. She must keep systematic accounts.
5. She must regulate amusement opportunities—neither too much nor too little.
6. She must educate in study and play.
7. She must create a home atmosphere.

13,000 Schoolrooms

KANSAS has 105 counties. In 59 of them women fill the position of county superintendents of schools.

The State Board of Education is composed of the state superintendent, the chancellor of the university, the president of the State Agricultural College, the president of the State Normal School and three others appointed by the Governor. Governor Capper appointed Miss Lillian Scott, of Baldwin, as one of these. He also reappointed Mrs. Cora Wellhouse Bullard as a member of the state school text book commission.

Women have a prominent part also in the State Teachers' Association.

There are 641 cities in Kansas. Of these 10 are of the first class, 77 of the second class, and 554 of the third class. No woman is employed either as superintendent or principal of the high school in any of the ten cities of the first class, but the advance of women to the higher positions in school management and direction in Kansas is shown in the 554 cities of the third class. Seventy-four of these have chosen women as superintendents, and in 179 women are principals of high schools. There are 28 county high schools in Kansas. Women have been chosen principals of three of these.

There are 15,000 schoolrooms in Kansas; 13,000 of them are presided over by women.

A Southern Victory

THE North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs endorsed equal suffrage at its annual convention at Raleigh on May 30. The Federation includes a membership of about 5,000 women.

This action by the federated clubs is another link in the long chain of evidence which testifies to the desire for the franchise on the part of the women of North Carolina. During the past few months petitions and resolutions have poured in upon Congress from North Carolina, urging the passage of the Federal Amendment. The Republican Party of North Carolina, at its state meeting, went on record as favoring the granting of the franchise to women by the quickest route possible.

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may be true of some things but it is not true of

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

This national political weekly for women is in a class by itself and a dollar spent for a year's subscription to it is an investment

"Try to feel that all who work for humanity must do it for humanity's sake, and they and we and all the friends must be content if the world never praises nor thanks therefor."

SUSAN B. ANTHONY